

A New Species of *Hippomelas* with Notes on Two other Buprestidae (Coleoptera)

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Hippomelas brunneata n. sp.

Female. Short, robust; head, prothorax, scutellum, ventral surface and legs dark bronze, elytra brown, pubescence short, inconspicuous, irregularly clothed with white flocculent material.

Head convex, median line on vertex extending down front; clypeus deeply, broadly emarginate; surface densely, finely punctured; antennae extending beyond middle of pronotum when laid along side, scape stout, second segment longer than wide, third as long as fifth and sixth taken together, fourth shorter than third, segments five to ten inclusive as long as wide, eleventh with appendicle, serrate from fourth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, widest in front of middle; sides broadly rounded in front, sinuate near base, lateral margin extending from base, not reaching middle; anterior margin with broad lobe; posterior margin sinuate, median lobe broad; disk convex, a median depression separating two smooth callosities in front, transversely depressed in front of scutellum; surface irregularly coarsely punctured. Scutellum much wider than long, rounded in rear.

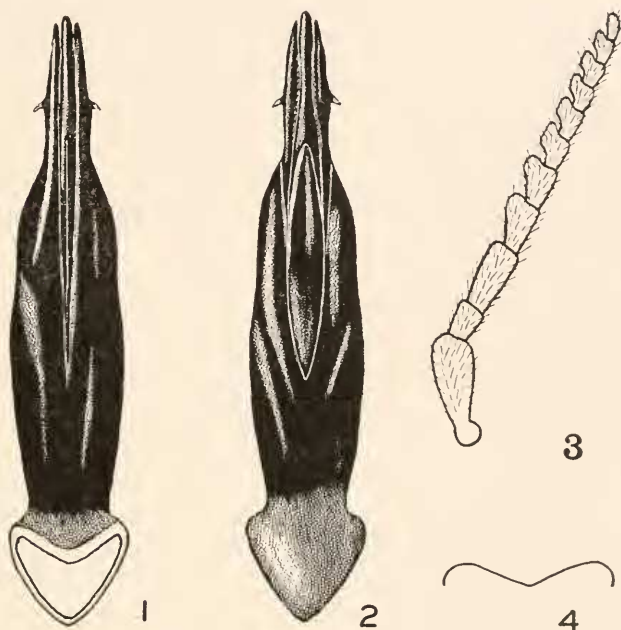
Elytra back of base wider than widest part of pronotum; sides sinuate in front, converging to subtruncate apices, serrulate on apical third; disk convex; surface densely punctured, punctures same size as those on head, indistinctly striate on apical fourth.

Abdomen beneath convex; surface finely densely punctate. Posterior tarsi shorter than tibiae, first segment as long as third and fourth together, other segments decreasing in length.

Length 13 mm.; width 4.2 mm.

Described from unique female specimen in collection of author labeled Palm Springs, CALIFORNIA, June 30, 1946, D. J. and J. N. Knull collectors.

This species is close to *H. californica* (Horn) and can be separated by its larger size, brown elytra, more deeply emarginate clypeus and wider, shorter, less parallel sided metaepisternum.



CHRYSOBOTHIRIS MULTISTIGMOSA Mann.

1. Male genitalia, dorsal view. 2. Ventral view of No. 1. 3. Male antenna. 4. Clypeus.

***Acmaeodera lataflava* Fall**

Reared from dead flower stems of *Agave consociata* Trel. collected on Pinyon Flat, Santa Rosa Mountains, California.

***Chrysobothris multistigmata* (Mann.),¹** Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. *Colobogaster multistigmata* Mannerheim, 1837, Bul. Société Impériale des Naturalistes Mosc., 10 (8) : 82.

¹ Determination by W. S. Fisher, U. S. N. M.

Type locality of this species is Oaxaca, Mexico. Specimens are at hand from Arizona: Wickenburg, July 8, 1937, August 20, 1938; Congress Junction, July 7, and Baboquivari Mountains, Sept. 1, 1938, all collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

This species looks very much like *C. basalis* Lec., and will run to it in Fisher's key.² The male can be distinguished by the elongate third antennal segment and by the genitalia.

A Note on the Occurrence of the Flea, *Corrodopsylla hamiltoni* Traub, on Shrews

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On 11 March 1947, a specimen of *Cryptotis parva* Say,¹ the little short-tailed shrew, was taken at Columbia, Missouri by the writer. On this shrew several pairs of fleas were found which were determined by Major Robert Traub of the U. S. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., as *Corrodopsylla hamiltoni* Traub.

This flea was described in 1944 from specimens taken on *Blarina* in Illinois. According to Major Traub, two females of the flea are known which were taken on *Cryptotis* in New York.

Mr. E. W. Jameson, Jr., of Cornell University, has informed me that he took forty-seven specimens of *C. hamiltoni* on *Cryptotis* and eight specimens on *Blarina brevicauda* at Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas in 1946.²

It has not been determined whether *Cryptotis* and *Blarina* are parasitized to the same degree by this flea but in view of Jameson's records, it would appear that *Cryptotis* is the more common host. Apparently it is restricted to shrews.

² W. S. Fisher, 1942, Misc. Pub. U. S. D. A., 1-274.

¹ Determined by Dr. William H. Elder, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Missouri.

² To be published as part of a thesis on the prairie vole in the Museum of Natural History Publication, University of Kansas.